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UR VACATION IN

MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country



Mr. Huber, Library of the State of Montana
Great Falls, Montana



Welcome to a Memorable Vacation in Montana

*What you like
to do MOST.....*

*You can do BEST.....
in MONTANA*

'The BIG SKY Country'

MONTANA, with its vast rolling plains, its soaring snow-capped mountain peaks, its crystal clear lakes and streams, and its warm-hearted hospitable people invite you to spend memorable days, weeks and even years in the 4-Season Vacationland. Come ... enjoy yourself ... and tell your friends of the charms of MARVELOUS MONTANA.

MONTANA in MAY

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park
guided tours begin
Vigilante Parade — Helena
Fishing season opens
Gates of the Mountains Launch
Trips begin
Virginia City-Nevada City summer
activities begin

MONTANA in JUNE

Rodeo Season begins
Beartooth Highway opens
Going-to-the-Sun Road opens
Summer Theatre season begins
Last Chancer Tour Train begins

Indian Sun Dances and Ceremo-
nials
National Bison Range Daily Range
Tours begin
Glacier and Yellowstone National
Parks accommodations open

MONTANA in JULY

Fair Season begins
Rodeo Season in Full Swing
Indian Pow-Wows
O-mok-sees
Wild Horse Stampede — Wolf
Point
North American Indian Days —
Browning

MONTANA in AUGUST

National Fresh Water Trout
Derby — Livingston
Festival of Nations — Red Lodge
Square Dance Jamborees
State and County Fairs

MONTANA in SEPTEMBER

Fair Season continues
Special Hunting Seasons open
Harvest Festivals — throughout
Montana

FALL, WINTER, SPRING

Main Hunting Seasons—October,
November
Special Fishing Areas — open all
winter
Snowmobile tours of Yellowstone
Park — mid-winter.
from West Yellowstone
Skiing and winter sports—through-
out Montana



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free distribution.





Chet Huntley Speaks for Montana

CHET HUNTLEY, world-renowned NBC News Analyst, is a Montanan. Born in Cardwell in southwestern Montana, Mr. Huntley attended Montana State University in Bozeman, receiving his degree from the University of Washington. He was subsequently awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Montana State University.

As is every native son, Mr. Huntley is a strong booster of the state of his birth. We are pleased to reprint a portion of Chet Huntley's remarks at a banquet in Washington, D.C., in honor of Montana's Centennial Celebration:

"Have you ever sung the music of Montana names: Choteau, Cascade, Missoula, Pondera, Big Horn, Carbon, Sweetgrass, Stillwater, Silver Bow and Glacier? Round-up, Little Butte, Judith Gap, Helena and Great Falls? The Lodge Pole Meadow, Half Moon Park, Rattlesnake Canyon, Last Chance Gulch, Meaderville and Stinky Creek? The Belts and Little Belts, Bitterroots and Tobacco Roots, Big Horns and Absakoras, the Crazies and the Little Rockies? Do you know Deer Lodge, Red Lodge or Lodgegrass, Plentywood, Scobey, Cut Bank, Boulder, Ekalaka, Glendive, Kalispell, Big Timber and Neihart? And what about the Madison, the Gallatin, the Jefferson, the Milk, Lewis and Clark, Yellowstone, the Powder, the Bitterroot and the Flathead

... and the Mighty Missouri without which the Mississippi would be only a gentle Thames or Tiber? Have you ever seen dawn at the Gates of the Mountains or listened to the morning call of a meadow-lark in a Lewistown wheat field? Have you seen the day's new sun strike great explosions of light from the craggy facets of the Spanish Peaks? Have you seen the Crazies by Moonlight or have you gathered stardust from Hebgen or Flathead? Have you seen Old Hollowtop silhouetted against the setting sun, standing immutably sentinel over the dusk-filled Gallatin Valley? These are some of the experiences and places and names that bind us together . . . for we know them intimately and we can feel that they are ours."

Mr. Huntley further comments: "Each time I come away from Montana it is with the firmer conviction that the state has barely scratched the surface of its potential as the holiday, vacation and recreation area for the nation. The burgeoning of winter sports in this country opens the prospect of year-around tourism. I am so proud of this native state that I have the compulsion to share a little of it with my fellow Americans.

But in developing the recreation facilities of the state, we must go cautiously and not haphazardly. Not a jot of the natural beauty can be marred. We cannot tolerate

the construction of ugliness. Most important, we dare not tamper with that other Montana quality . . . the generosity and warm-heartedness of its people."

signed . . .

* Reprinted by permission Chet Huntley Old Brewery Theatre Scholarship Fund, Helena, Montana. Doris Marsolais Marshall, Executive Director.

DO YOU WANT MORE MONTANA INFORMATION?

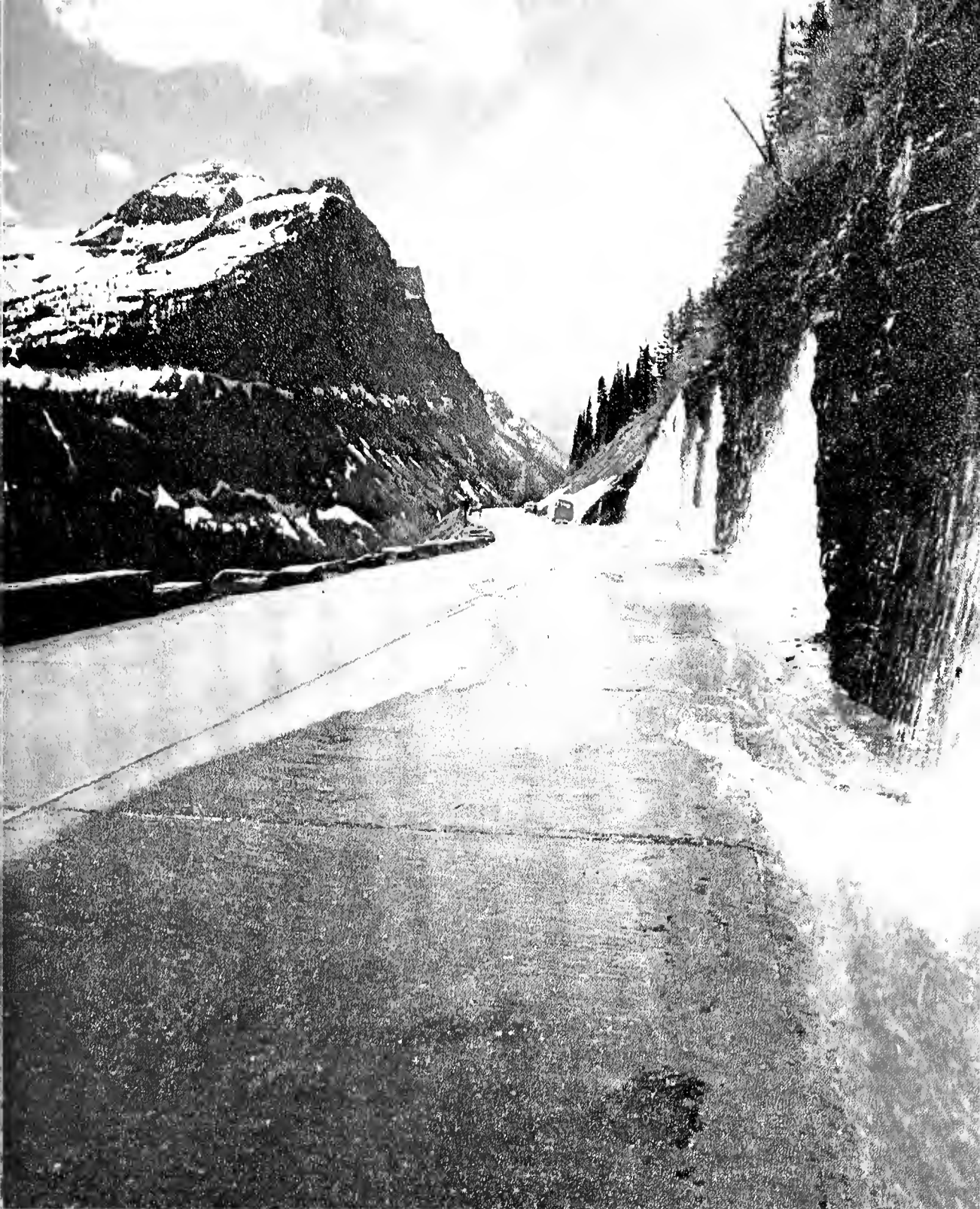
For these helpful Vacation Publications write to Montana Highway Commission, Advertising Dept., Helena, Montana 59601

- Highway Map
- Camp-Fishing Brochure
- Ski Montana Brochure
- Historical Map
- Dude Ranch List
- Rockhound Information
- Hot Springs Guide
- Pre-History Summary
- Wild Flower Guide
- Calendar of Events
- Ghost Town Guide
- Montana Indian Tribes
- Lewis and Clark Summary
- Facts and Figures
- Montana Poster
- Glacier National Park
- Yellowstone National Park
- State Parks Guide
- National Wildlife Refuges
- General Fishing Information



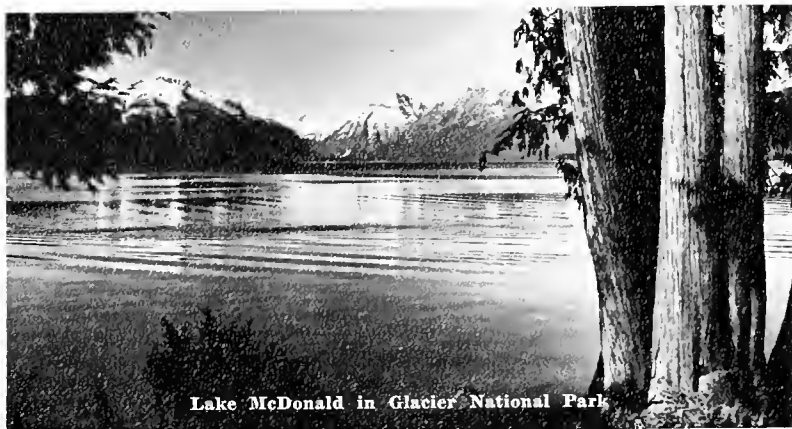
*Travelers pause often for such scenic views as this one in Glacier National Park . . .
Phantom Isle in clear and placid St. Mary Lake.*

Photo courtesy Montana Power Co.

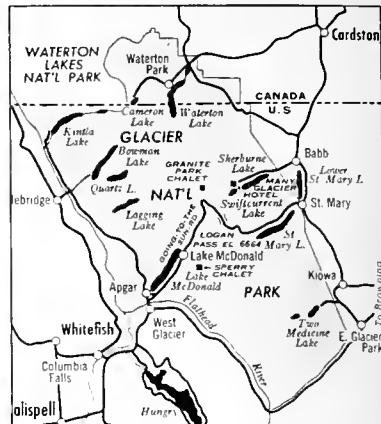


Glacier National Park's famed Going-to-the-Sun Road gives you memorable views of glaciers, towering mountains, peaceful valleys and (above) The Weeping Wall.

Ross Hall Photo



Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park



Your Vacation in . . .

Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park, crowning the continent across the Rocky Mountains of Northwestern Montana, contains one of the most spectacularly scenic portions of the entire range. Its glaciers are among the few in the United States which are easily accessible.

The park was established by Congress on May 11, 1910, and embraces about one million acres. Among its lofty peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 lakes. While no glaciers are accessible by road, they can be seen from the road and many are readily reached by trail.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By Automobile. U.S. Highways 2, 89, 93 and 287 lead to Glacier Park. Highways run north to Canadian national parks from both east and west sides.

By Rail. The park is on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway. The Glacier Park Transport Co. provides regular bus service for rail travelers wishing tours of the park.

By Bus. Glacier Transportation Company and Central Canadian Greyhound Lines serve park visitors.

By Air. West Coast, Northwest Airlines, Frontier Airlines and Western Airlines land at nearby cities. The Glacier Park Transport

Co. provides on-call service for air passengers if requested. Rental cars are available at gateway cities.

PARK ROADS

The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide at Logan Pass (elevation 6,664 feet). Logan Pass with its unusual and informative Visitor Center is usually closed by snow until mid-June. Going-to-the-Sun is 50 miles long, and connects with U.S. 89 at St. Mary and with U.S. 2 at West Glacier. U.S. 89 on the east side of the park is the Blackfeet Highway from Browning and East Glacier to Canada.

Branch roads lead from combination U.S. 89 and Route 287 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier valleys. Chief Mountain International Highway branches from this road and leads to Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada.

Unpaved roads lead into the Cut Bank valley on the park's east side and to Bowman Lake and Kintla Lake on the west side.

U.S. 2 (Theodore Roosevelt Highway) follows the southern boundary of the park for 57 miles between East Glacier and West Glacier.

SEASONS

The season extends from about mid-June to mid-September or later, depending on weather conditions. Hotels and most motels and cabins within the park are open from June 10 to September 15. Year-around accommodations are available on the fringes of the park and in nearby towns. Highways outside the park's boundaries are open all year: Going-to-the-Sun Road is open by June 15 and is usually kept open until October 15. Local inquiry is advised before travel in the park is attempted at pre-season or post-season dates. Before July 1, the park presents unusually scenic effects—high snowbanks beside the roads, distant mountains still covered with winter snow, cascading waterfalls, and profuse wildflowers at lower and middle elevations. Fall visitors will find charm in the brilliant color of the deciduous trees with a stunning background of high peaks covered with the first snows.

TRAILS

Known as the nation's foremost Trail Park, Glacier National Park offers 1,000 miles of well-kept trails. Spectacular views are yours from your car window . . . but the real way to see and enjoy ALL of the park is to travel the trails

to the remote wilderness areas afoot or on horseback.

The Waterton valley, the Belly River country, and the Bowman and Kintla Lakes valleys are among the most magnificent and isolated parts of the park . . . to be enjoyed in overnight trail trips. Overnight trips to Sperry or Granite Park Chalets offer opportunity for interesting hikes without camping equipment . . . and there is a hiker's shelter at Gunsight Lake. For Trail information, ask a park ranger. Ranger stations are located for your convenience at main points of interest in the park.

FISHING

The park's lakes and streams support a fish population native to the Rocky Mountain region including cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Brook and rainbow trout are also numerous among the game species. The larger mackinaw trout are found in St. Mary, Crossley and Waterton Lakes. Opening of the fishing season coincides with Montana's opening date, usually in late May, and closes October 15. Waterton Lake conforms to the Canadian season. Park rangers will supply additional information . . . no fishing license is required in Glacier National Park.

WEATHER

While summer days are usually warm and sunny, evenings are cool, and warm clothing should be worn. Rain clothes should be carried while hiking.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

Month	Average Maximum °F.	Average Minimum °F.	Average Temperature °F.	Average Precipitation Inches
May	65.2	37.5	51.3	2.4
June	70.4	43.8	57.1	3.0
July	80.9	47.5	64.4	1.3
August	79.3	45.4	62.3	1.2
Sept.	67.4	39.5	53.4	1.9
Oct.	45.2	32.7	43.4	2.4

ENTRY FEES

\$7 annual stickers, valid in all national parks — or — \$2 per person per season . . . Glacier National Park only — or — 50¢ per person per day.

No fees for house trailers or motorcycles other than entry fees listed above. An entry permit is issued on payment of the fee at the entrance stations, and the permit

must be shown to re-enter the park. Fees are deposited in the U.S. Treasury and credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund for appropriation by the Congress to be used by the states and the federal government for recreation development.

TO HELP YOU ENJOY GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Park ranger naturalists conduct daily field trips, present evening talks at hotels and campgrounds, and furnish information about the park. This free service is offered from June 15 to September 10 at Apgar, Lake McDonald, Avalanche Campground, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Point, Many Glacier, Two Medicine, St. Mary and Rising Sun.

From May 15 to October 15, place-name signs and roadside exhibits are located along major roads. There are self-guiding nature trails at Avalanche Campground, Trick Falls in the Two Medicine area, and Swiftcurrent Lake in the Many Glacier area.



ACCOMMODATIONS

You'll find year-around accommodations on the fringes of the park. Most accommodations within the park are operated by Glacier Park, Inc., East Glacier Park, from June 1 through October 15 (winter address: 2522 N. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona). Additional accommodations are on private lands within the park, on the park fringes and in nearby towns. Advance reservations are advisable. The season for Glacier Park,

Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels is June 10 to September 15. Chalets at Granite Park and Sperry are open from July 1 through Labor Day. Cabin camps, stores and coffee shops are located at Rising Sun and Many Glacier. A store is located in the Two Medicine area with general stores at Apgar Village and near Lake McDonald Hotel.

All-expense tours may be arranged through the Glacier Park Co. . . . to include bus fare, meals, hotel lodging and launch excursions . . . also trips to Waterton Lakes National Park.

Saddle horses are available for rent at Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels. Rowboats are available at Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine and McDonald Lakes. Play Golf on the delightful course at Glacier Park Lodge.

Regular launch service is offered on Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine, and McDonald Lakes, and is maintained between the townsite in Waterton Lakes National Park and the head of Waterton Lake in Glacier National Park.

CAMPING

Camping amid the towering mountain peaks of Glacier National Park can be an experience you and your family will long remember. Awaken to the brisk invigorating air, spend the day hiking, swimming, riding, fishing, exploring by car, or just relaxing. Dream by the light of your own campfire and be lulled to sleep by the whispering pines. Campgrounds in Glacier National Park range in size from 6 campsites to over 200 campsites. All provide excellent camping facilities . . . and some offer trailer space. Camping limit in the park during July and August is 14 days . . . and campsites cannot be reserved. Before you travel, write for complete campground information to the State Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

ADMINISTRATION

Glacier National Park is administered by the National Park Service. A superintendent is in charge; address, West Glacier, Montana.



Yellowstone National Park has the world's greatest array of geysers, hot springs, terraces, and other thermal features. Above . . . visitors viewing Jet Geyser.

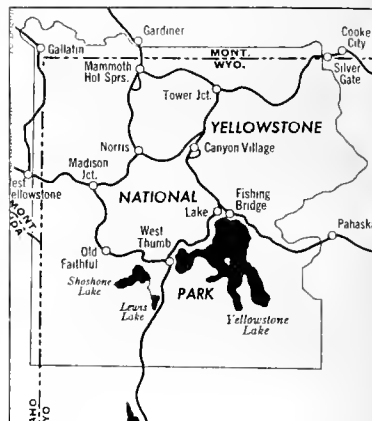


The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River is one of the most breathtaking sights in all of Yellowstone National Park.

Montana Highway Commission Photo



Bear Family in Yellowstone National Park



Your Vacation in . . .

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872, a part of the high country of the middle Rocky Mountains, is the oldest and the largest national park. Its variety of attractions includes 200 geysers, myriad hot springs and bubbling mud volcanoes, brilliant pools and terraces, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Yellowstone Lake, and numerous wild animals.

THE GEYSERS AND OTHER HOT WATER PHENOMENA

Yellowstone's geysers are celebrated the world over. Altogether, there are about 10,000 separate thermal features. Most geysers are located in seven principal basins—Norris, Lower, Midway, Upper, West Thumb, Heart Lake, and Shoshone. Some, like Old Faithful, Daisy, and Riverside, erupt at regular intervals; others are irregular.

Other hot water phenomena are found at widely separated points in the park. At Mammoth Hot Springs, hot water has brought to the surface quantities of mineral deposits which form high, graceful terraces. At Norris Geyser Basin, some of the thermal features are set within a great hollowed-out bowl within which roaring steam vents provide eerie sound effects.

Exquisitely colored steaming pools, bubbling mud and sparkling springs seem to be everywhere.

WATERFALLS

The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, 308 feet high, is nearly twice as high as Niagara. The Upper Falls, while only 109 feet high, is almost as spectacular. Twenty miles away, Tower Falls plunges 132 feet over rugged boulders. Others are Lewis Falls, Moose Falls and Gibbon Falls.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so great an altitude. It lies 7,731 feet above sea level, covers 139 square miles and has a 100-mile shoreline. At its outlet is Fishing Bridge, a favorite spot with anglers.

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

A cameo of canyons, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone alone is worth a trip to this park. Its dominant color is yellow, but many colors are present. It is gloriously beautiful at any time of day, and may be viewed from numerous vista points.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone Park are in Montana.

By Air. Twice-daily flights from Los Angeles and Salt Lake City to the new jetport at West Yellowstone, Montana, are provided during the season by Western Airlines jetprop Electras, with additional stops at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Great Falls, Montana. Northwest Airlines and Frontier Airlines land at nearby cities.

By Automobile. The most spectacular route is via U.S. 212, the Red Lodge-Cooke City or Beartooth Highway which rises to an elevation of almost 11,000 feet by an amazing series of switchbacks over the Beartooth Mountains. U.S. 89 provides a water-level approach paralleling the Yellowstone River. U.S. 191 is a picturesque route along the Gallatin River, and U.S. 287 runs through the pleasant Madison River Valley.

By Rail. The Northern Pacific Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway provide service to the park or nearby points. Park buses meet trains and buses.

By Bus. Greyhound and Trailways buses serve the park entrances. The Yellowstone Park Company

provides bus service in the park. Cars may be rented at West Yellowstone, the West Yellowstone Jetport, other nearby towns and at Canyon, Mammoth and Old Faithful in the Park.

SEASONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Fine year-around accommodations are available at the three Montana entrances to the park. All accommodations within the park are open from about June 15 to about September 10, and a few park accommodations are open about a month before and a month after these dates. In summer advance reservations are advisable. The main park season is from mid-June to mid-summer. Autumn is considered a most beautiful season in Yellowstone and the park is fabulous in winter. Winter trips into the park by snowmobile can be made from West Yellowstone, Montana. The highway from Gardiner to Mammoth and Cooke City is kept open all year; other park roads, including the Beartooth approach, are closed by snow from fall until late spring. For travel other than in the main season, local inquiry is advised.

Abundant and varied accommodations are available at the Montana cities adjacent to the park. The Yellowstone Park Company operates accommodations within the park.

Hotels are located at Mammoth, Canyon, Old Faithful and Lake. There are cottages at the new Canyon Village and at Mammoth and Lake. Rustic cabins are available at Mammoth, Old Faithful, West Thumb and Fishing Bridge. Whether you wish to 'rough it' or enjoy more luxurious accommodations, Yellowstone is for you. There are hotels, lodges, cottages, cabins, cafeterias, restaurants, shopping areas, boats, horseback trips and buses both inside the park and at the adjacent Montana entrances.

ROADS AND TRAILS

The Grand Loop Road, a figure 8, is the main road system of the park, and is about 142 miles in length. About 100 miles of en-

trance roads connect the Grand Loop with park entrances.

An extensive system of trails leads to the more remote and wild sections of the park. Information can be obtained from park rangers.

FISHING

Most of the streams and lakes contain one or more species of trout and a few contain whitefish and grayling. No license is required to fish in the park.

WEATHER

Even in mid-summer when days are warmest, nights are cool. Summer showers of short duration are common, but the atmosphere is comparatively dry. Summer clothing is suitable in the daytime; warm jackets are needed at night.

VISITOR USE FEES

Yellowstone-Grand Teton National Park (Montana and Wyoming combined)

\$7 annual stickers — or — \$2.50 per person per season — or — 50¢ per person per day.

A permit, issued at entrance, must



be shown on leaving and re-entering the park. Fees are deposited in the U.S. Treasury and offset, in part, appropriations made for operating the park.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

Guided walks. In all the thermal areas and at the Grand Canyon, ranger-naturalists lead regularly scheduled tours of the area. Nature walks along forest trails are conducted morning and afternoon in many parts of the park . . . and there are many self-guiding trails. Informal programs are given each evening at Mammoth, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge,

Canyon, and Roosevelt Lodge. Museums are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Norris and Fishing Bridge.

THE BEARS AND OTHER WILDLIFE

Yellowstone is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. Bears are best known of all the animals. . . . black, brown, cinnamon and platinum blonde. Bears and cubs visit highways and campgrounds, often begging food from visitors. **DO NOT FEED THEM.** They are NOT pets, but dangerous wild animals. . . . they cannot be trusted. Admire them only at a distance. Other animals often seen are deer, elk, moose, buffalo, coyote, antelope and Rocky Mountain Big Horn sheep. Yellowstone bird population includes 200 species. Our national symbol, the rare bald eagle, is sometimes seen near rivers. Ospreys, gulls and pelicans are found at Yellowstone Lake, while the park is also a sanctuary for the rare Trumpeter Swan.

TREES AND FLOWERS

Yellowstone is heavily forested; the predominating tree is lodgepole pine. Beautiful wildflowers of many varieties are abundant.

CAMPING

Each year more and more campers enjoy the delights of living outdoors in this largest of our national parks. Numerous camping areas, operated by the National Park Service, are designated throughout Yellowstone. Camping limits range from 14 to 30 days (depending on the area) . . . and campgrounds vary in size from 25 campsites to over 300. Campsites cannot be reserved. In addition, there are a few small camps and picnic areas scattered throughout the park . . . as well as along the Montana highways leading to the park. Before you travel, write for complete campground information to State Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

ADMINISTRATION

A superintendent is in charge, representing the National Park Service . . . address Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.



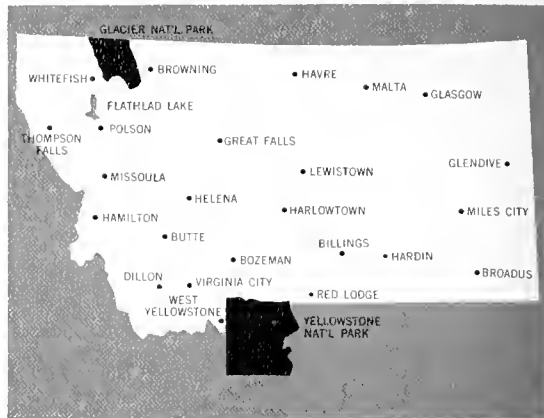
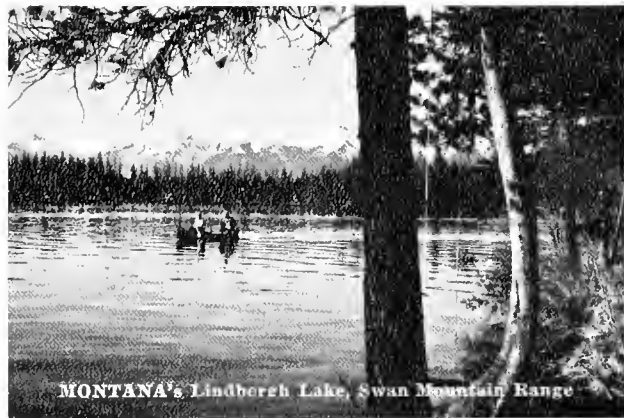
*Bannack, MONTANA's first Territorial Capital, is now a ghost town
preserved as a Registered National Historic Landmark.*

Ross Hall Photo



MONTANA . . . where the Buffalo Roam. A herd of approximately 500 grazes in protection on the National Bison Range in the Mission Valley near Moiese.

Ross Hall Photo



All Montana Awaits You!

BEAR'S PAW BATTLEFIELD

Near Chinook off U.S. Highway 2. Scene of the surrender of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce following their long trek northward from the Big Hole. Here, in 1877, ended Montana's Indian wars.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL GALLERY AND ORIGINAL STUDIO

1201 4th Ave. North, Great Falls. Trigg Collection of Russell original paintings and wax models and Russell's own collection of Indian costumes and gear. Open June through August, Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays from 1 p.m. September through May daily from 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. FREE.

COPPER MINING, BUTTE

Open pit mining can be seen from U.S. 91. Free tours of underground mines, Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Mountain Daylight Time). Minimum age limit 16 years. Reservations may be made at the Butte Chamber of Commerce.

DAMS

Montana has 24 major dams. Among the most scenic are Kerr Dam near Polson; Hebgen Dam near Yellowstone; Ryan Dam near Great Falls (with a picnic area of 4½ acres on an island nearby); and Thompson Falls in western Montana, all Montana Power Com-

pany installations with free guide service available. Plus the following major, scenic federal dams:

Fort Peck Dam—near Glasgow off U.S. 2. Largest earthfill dam in the world, forming a huge reservoir on the Missouri River. A highway follows the crest of the dam and leads to a mile-long concrete spillway. An information center is open from June to September.

Hungry Horse Dam—Near Hungry Horse off U.S. 2. The world's fourth largest concrete dam, set in a wooded canyon near Glacier National Park. Self-guiding tours daily through the summer.

Yellowtail Dam—Southeastern Montana (south and west of Hardin). At 525 feet, it is the highest dam in the Missouri River Basin. More than 1.4 million cubic yards of concrete were required in its completion.

FLATHEAD LAKE

Between Kalispell and Polson on U.S. 93 and Montana 35. One of the largest natural fresh water lakes in the west, 35 miles long, fed by nearby glaciers and hemmed in by rugged mountains.

OIL FIELDS

As you drive through Montana you will pass through miles of rich oil fields . . . for Petroleum is Montana's richest mineral asset. The 'black gold' is found in 28 of the State's 56 counties—all East of the Continental Divide.

GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS

Near Helena off Interstate #15. Deep gorge of the Missouri River, discovered and named by Lewis and Clark, provides unusual views of cliffs, canyons, wildlife and wilderness. No roads penetrate this area. Two-hour launch trips are scheduled daily from May 30 to September 15 weekdays at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays and holidays at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 6 p.m.

GHOST TOWNS

Deserted mining towns where remains of the gold-rush days may be seen are located in many parts of Montana, often close to modern highways. A complete list may be obtained from the Advertising Department, Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

GIANT SPRINGS

Great Falls. The world's largest fresh water spring, flowing 388,800,000 gallons daily, in a pleasant recreational setting with picnic grounds and a fish hatchery nearby.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lame Deer; Rocky Boy Indian

Reservation, Chippewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder.

LAST CHANCER TOUR

Helena. Jeep-powered train moves up and down Last Chance Gulch through historic sections. Leaves Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial building daily at 8:30 and 10:30 a.m., and 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. June 15 through Labor Day.

MUSEUMS

Interesting collections of pioneer relics are displayed at the Beaverhead County Museum, Dillon; Bitterroot Valley Historical Society, Hamilton; Fort Benton Museum, Fort Benton; Carter County Museum (fossil collection), Ekalaka; Central Montana Historical Association Museum, Lewistown; Range Riders' Museum, Miles City; Virginia City Museums, and the World Museum of Mining, Butte.

Museum of the Plains Indians—Browning. A modern museum with excellent dioramas and displays — offering authentic Indian handwork for purchase at a Tribal Crafts Shop.

State Historical Museum—Helena. Dramatic dioramas and a notable collection of Charles M. Russell and other cowboy and Indian art and artifacts. A capsule history of Montana in an effective setting. 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 12 noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, Labor Day to May 31.

NATIONAL BISON RANGE

Moiese, off U.S. 93 and U.S. 10-A. One of the last places where you may find buffalo roaming the range. The preserve is home to a herd of 500 bison, and also to elk, deer and antelope. Buffalo may be seen year-around at an exhibition pasture. From mid-June through Labor Day tours are conducted into the remote parts of the range. Tours leave headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Inquire of the Superintendent at Range Headquarters, Moiese.

EARTHQUAKE AREA

At 11:37 p.m., August 17, 1959, an eight-state area felt the heavy jolt of one the strongest earthquakes recorded in the U.S. The

bed of a lake tilted dramatically and sections of Highway 287 dropped into it. A gigantic landslide blocked the mouth of the Madison Canyon. This area has now been preserved as a study area by the Forest Service. Most features may be seen from the road or by walking short distances. South of Ennis, off U.S. Highway 287.

POMPEYS PILLAR

Near Billings off U.S. 10 and 312. A rock formation on the Yellowstone River, scene of Indian smoke signals, named and inscribed by Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.



ST. MARY'S MISSION

Stevensville. First permanent white settlement in Montana. Picturesque log church and building which was the state's first drug store contain pioneer relics.

STATE CAPITOL

Helena. A neo-classic structure faced with Montana granite and topped by a copper dome. Outstanding murals by Charles M. Russell, E. S. Paxson and other artists adorn the interior.

TOUR OF ANACONDA SMELTER

Anaconda. A smokestack 585 feet high, the world's largest, is at the Anaconda Company's copper smelter. Free tours are conducted Monday through Friday at 9:30 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. (MST).

TOUR OF LUMBER MILL

Bonner. Free tours of Montana's largest lumber mill are conducted weekdays at 2 p.m. June-September. By appointment during the winter.

SUMMER THEATRE

Old Brewery Theatre in Helena, Bigfork Playhouse in Bigfork, Virginia City Players in Virginia City, Pioneer Playhouse in Billings, Big Mountain Theatre at Whitefish.

VIRGINIA CITY

On Montana 287. Montana's second territorial capital, once a ghost town, now restored in the style of gold-rush days, with stagecoaches, saloon, general store, shops, inns, board sidewalks, etc. Nightly melodrama. Nevada City, just down Alder Gulch, is a ghost town rebuilt in replica. Meals and modern accommodations available.

RED LODGE-COOKE CITY BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY

U.S. 212 over the 11,000-foot Beartooth Mountains to Yellowstone Park. Top-of-the-world scenery includes views of glaciers, lakes, fields of alpine flowers, peaks and canyons.

ROBBERS' ROOST

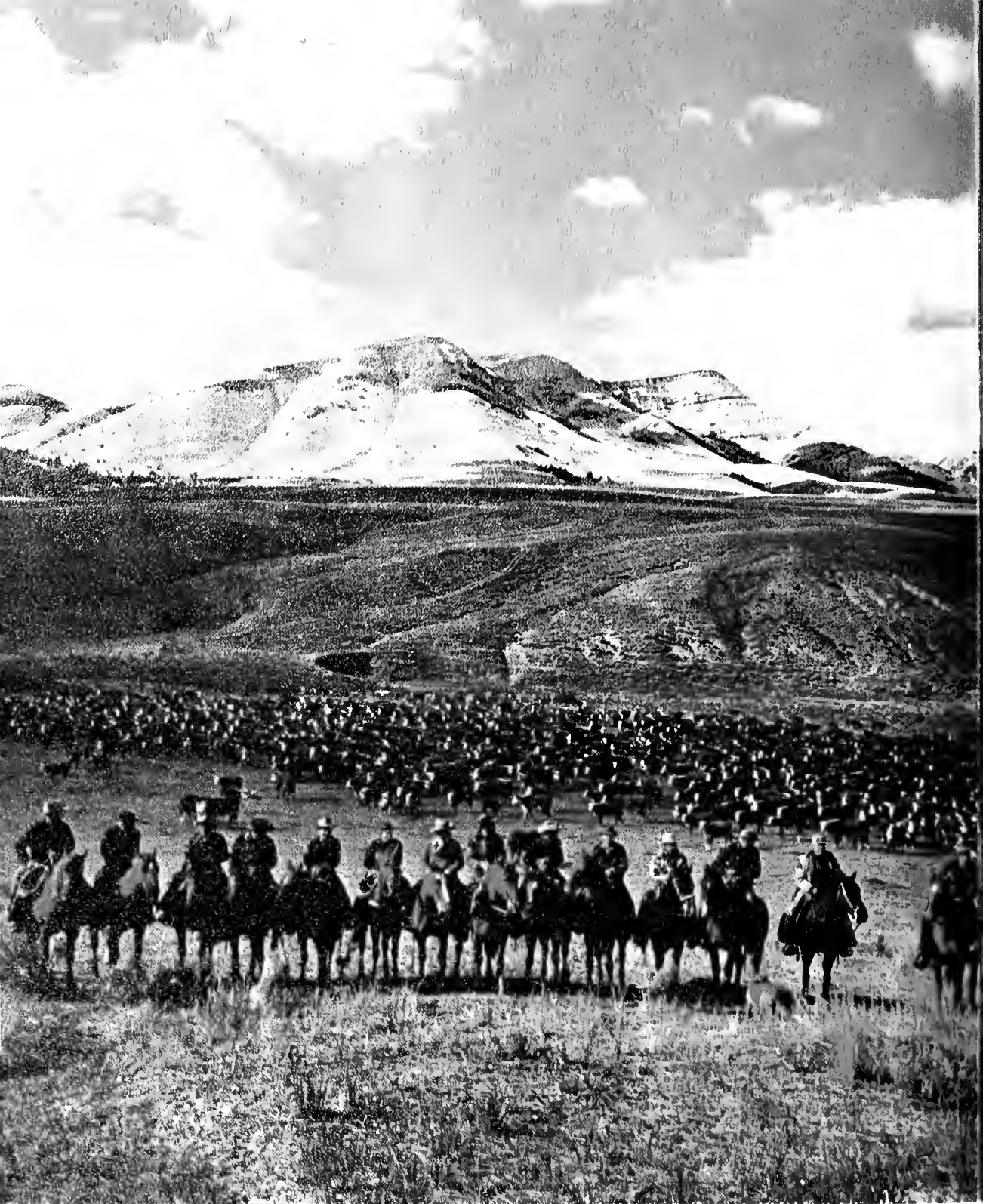
Near Virginia City on Montana 287. Rendezvous of early-day outlaws who here planned raids on gold-laden stagecoaches from Virginia City.

SMOKEJUMPERS' CENTER

Missoula. Visitors are welcome at this training and dispatching center for forest firefighting crews. Parachute practice may often be seen.

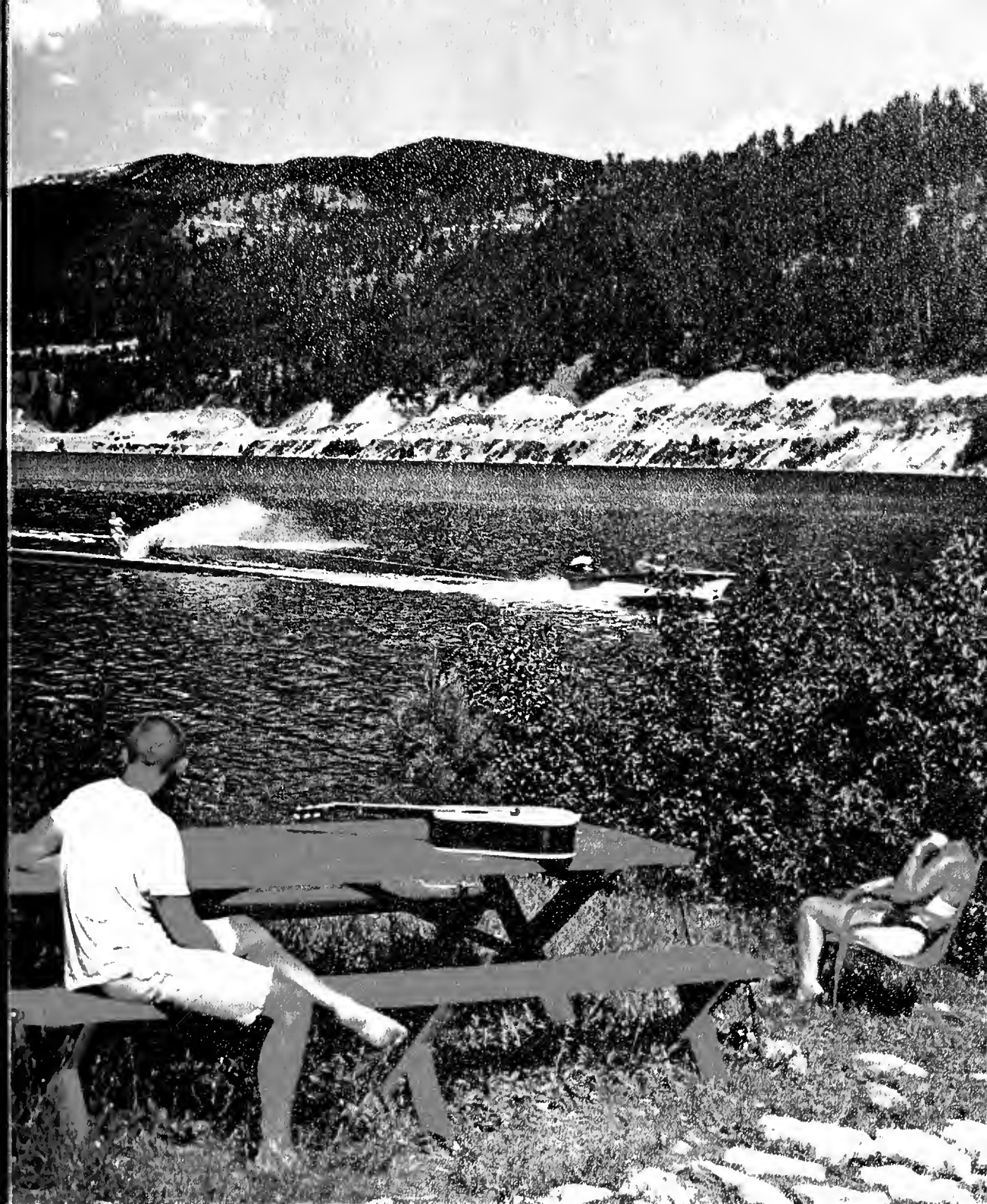
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Montana has 19 Federal Wildlife Refuges ranging in size from 800 to 947,000 acres and located in varying points of the state from East to West. They provide sanctuary for buffalo, elk, deer, big-horn sheep, geese, ducks, pheasants, grouse, antelope, and many other birds and animals. Locations are accurately marked on the official Montana Highway Map... or write for a listing to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.



MONTANA's famed beef cattle star in this typical western Roundup scene near Dillon.

Ross Hall Photo



Leisure time is Fun Time under MONTANA's BIG SKY. Water sports, picnicking and camping capture the spotlight at Painted Rocks Recreation Area in the Bitterroot Mountains.

Photo courtesy Montana Power Co.

Montana Fishing

Here's where to catch 'em!



BIG BLACKFOOT RIVER

Western Montana, Bonner vicinity. Rainbow and cutthroat trout. Clearwater lakes also offer bass, brook and Dolly Varden trout.

BIG HOLE RIVER

Southwestern Montana. Famous for rainbow and brown trout.

BITTERROOT RIVER

Western Montana, Hamilton vicinity. Rainbow, brook and brown trout. Whitefishing in winter. Sub-alpine lakes at its headwaters provide cutthroat.

CLARK FORK RIVER

Drains a large area west of the Continental Divide. Brook trout and cutthroat in most tributaries, rainbow downstream. Brown trout in the Little Blackfoot. Boat fishing for sockeye salmon, cutthroat and rainbow trout at Cabinet Gorge Reservoir.

FLATHEAD LAKE

Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden and sockeye salmon predominate. Bass in protected bays. Perch in fall and winter. Excellent whitefish. Sockeye salmon in fall.

FLATHEAD RIVER

Western Montana. Above Flathead Lake, three tributaries—North, Middle and South Forks—yield cutthroat and Dolly Varden. In Glacier Park, bass, cutthroat and rainbow. Large mackinaw trout in Whitefish Lake. Below Flathead Lake, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, rainbow and brown.

FORT PECK RESERVOIR

Northeastern Montana, formed by Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River. Walleye, Northern Pike, channel catfish, goldeye.

GALLATIN RIVER

Southern Montana, Bozeman vicinity. Brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. Georgetown Lake—Western Montana near Anaconda. Native black-spotted trout, rainbow, brook, Kokanee. Suitable for fly fishing and trolling. Excellent and accessible by car.

JEFFERSON RIVER

Southwestern Montana, above Twin Bridges. Rainbow and brown trout. Brook, cutthroat and grayling in upper watersheds.

JUDITH RIVER

Central Montana, Lewistown vicinity. Rainbow, brook, brown trout. Spring Creek, flowing through Lewistown, provides good, accessible fishing.

KOOTENAI RIVER

Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish and ling in main river. Cutthroat, brook, rainbow in tributaries.

LAKE FISHING IN EASTERN MONTANA

About 200 small reservoirs are stocked with bass, bluegills, crappie, and walleye and northern pike.

MADISON RIVER

Southern Montana, Ennis vicinity. Reputed to be the nation's most outstanding trout stream. Rainbow and brown trout, whitefish.

MARIAS RIVER

Northern Montana, Shelby vicinity. Good trout fishing in the headwaters, with a short section of good rainbow fishing in the Marias just below Tiber Dam.

MILK RIVER

Northern Montana. Rainbow trout in headwaters and in Fresno Reservoir; principally walleye and northern pike in the latter.

MISSOURI RIVER

Three Forks to Culbertson. The greatest diversity of fishing in the country. In the upper river are cutthroat, rainbow, brook and brown trout. Reservoirs at Holter, Hauser and Canyon Ferry Dams provide boat fishing for brown and rainbow trout. Lower stretches offer paddlefish, walleye and northern pike, sunfish, crappie, catfish and yellow perch.

MUSSELSHELL RIVER

Central Montana. Major brown trout stream. Rainbow and brook also in headwaters and reservoirs.

SUN RIVER

Great Falls vicinity. Grayling, brook and rainbow trout.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER

From the Park through southeastern Montana. Cutthroat high in the Beartooths. Rainbow, brown trout and whitefish in Livingston to Columbus areas. Walleye pike, channel catfish, paddlefish and ling east of Billings.

Licenses for Non-Resident — \$3 for 6 days; \$10 for season

Montana State Parks and Monuments



LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN

The largest limestone caverns in the northwest. Naturally air-conditioned, electrically lighted, safe and comfortable. Guided tours daily from May 1 to September 30 require 90 minutes at \$1.00 for adults, 50¢ for children. Free picnic and camping area. Just off U.S. 10, 47 miles east of Butte.

BANNACK STATE MONUMENT

Montana's first territorial capital, now a ghost town. Off U.S. 91 near Dillon.

BITTERROOT LAKE STATE PARK

Ideal for picnics and camping. Off U.S. 2 near Kalispell.

CANYON FERRY RECREATION AREA

Popular with picnickers, campers and fishermen. Docks and boat facilities. Off U.S. 12 near Helena.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD

16 miles south of Chinook, marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL

35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Indian relics museum.

CLARK CANYON RESERVOIR

Camping, picnicking, boating and fishing. 20 miles south of Dillon.

DEADMAN'S BASIN RECREATION AREA

Picnic and camping facilities. Good fishing in reservoir. 20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12.

FLATHEAD LAKE STATE PARK

One of three parks on this beautiful lake. Picnic tables, fireplaces and trailer space. On U.S. 93.

FORT OWEN STATE MONUMENT

Montana's first white settlement. Off U.S. 93 at Stevensville.

*HELL CREEK STATE PARK

On Fort Peck Reservoir, near scenic badlands. Camping, picnicking and water sports. Off Montana Highway 20 near Jordan.

HOOVER STATE PARK

Picnic and camping facilities west of the Rogers Pass Crossing of the Continental Divide. On Montana Highway 20 near Lincoln.

JAMES KIPP STATE PARK

65 miles north of Lewistown on U.S. 191. Excellent camping and picnic area. On Missouri River.

LONE PINE STATE PARK

A panoramic view of the beautiful Flathead Valley. Picnicking. Off U.S. 2 near Kalispell.

LOST CREEK STATE PARK

Features Lost Creek Falls in a deep limestone canyon, 6 miles off U.S. 10-A near Anaconda.

MAKOSHICA STATE PARK

Spectacular badlands. Name is Sioux for "hell cooled over" (mah-Ko'-she-ka). Off U.S. 10, Glendive.

MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK

Preserves striking rock formations — spirals, columns, archways and caves. Indians once held medicine dances here. On Montana Highway 7 near Ekalaka.

MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS STATE MONUMENT

Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin Rivers joining to form the Missouri. Off U.S. 10 near Three Forks.

NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

25 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2. Picnic grounds.

PAINTED ROCKS RECREATION AREA

In the Bitterroot Mountains. Picnic and camping facilities, boating and fishing. 35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93.

ROCK CREEK STATE PARK

On Fort Peck Reservoir, offers picnicking and camping, swimming, boating and warmwater fishing. Off Montana Highway 24.

THOMPSON FALLS STATE PARK

On U.S. 10-A three miles west of Thompson Falls. Picnic and campgrounds, boating and fishing.

TIBER DAM STATE PARK

Off U.S. 2, Chester. Boat, fish.

WEST SHORE STATE PARK

On Flathead Lake with a view of the Mission Mountains. Picnicking, camping and water sports. On U.S. 93 near Kalispell.

WHITEFISH LAKE STATE PARK

On one of Montana's beautiful lakes. Off U.S. 93 near Whitefish.

YELLOW BAY STATE PARK

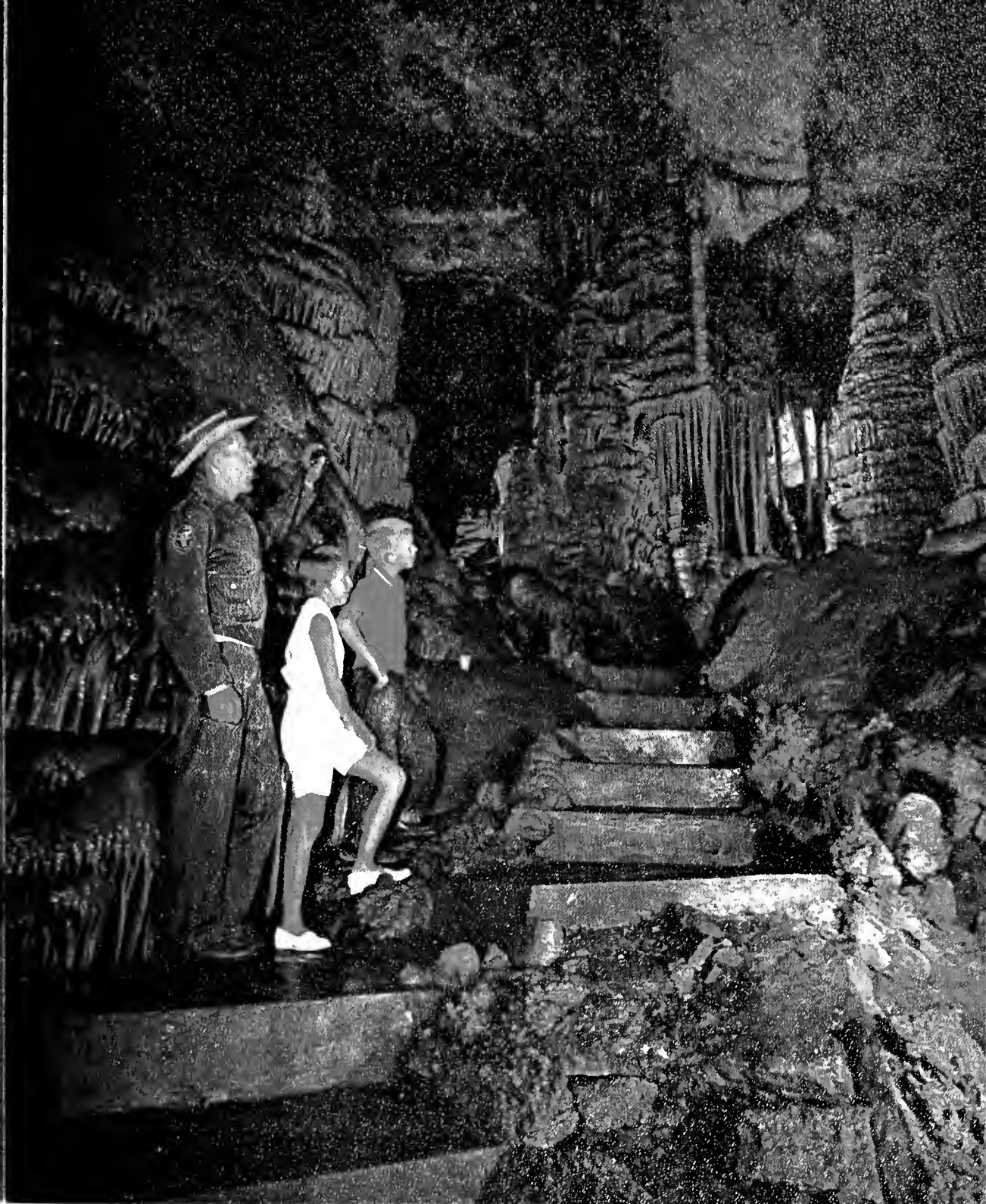
On Flathead Lake. Beach and sheltered water. Camping. On Montana Highway 35 near Polson.

* Local inquiry advised before traveling.



Bear's Paw Battlefield State Monument near Chinook, MONTANA, marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce.

Ernst Peterson Photo



Lewis and Clark Caverns, a MONTANA State Park, are the Northwest's largest limestone caves. Guided tours, picnic and camping facilities make this a most enjoyable stop.

Montana's National Monuments

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

One of the most fascinating of all United States battlefields is the Montana hillside on which General George Armstrong Custer and his command of 230 officers, enlisted men, civilians and Indian scouts were destroyed by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors.

The many "factual reports" about the Battle of the Little Big Horn River are at such variance that what actually happened—and why it happened—may remain a mystery forever. The battle took place June 25-26, 1876 and has become known as the "Custer Massacre".

Located near Crow Agency and Hardin at the junction of U.S. Interstate 90 and Highway 212, the battlefield is also the site of a national cemetery.

The field on which Custer made his "Last Stand" has been responsible for the development of the "Custer Bug". This is a person who has become so curious about the conflict and how it developed, that he starts the search for additional facts himself. Many a "Custer Bug" has spent weeks and months roaming the battlefield looking for clues. Several have written excellent books and articles about what happened here.

Few can view the battlefield without experiencing something of the loneliness and uneasiness the troops under Custer must have felt as they advanced on the huge Indian encampment in the scenic valley below them. From near the Reno-Benteen Battlefield,

5 miles southeast of where Custer and his men met death, today's visitor can see the whole battle area and imagine for himself what must have occurred. If he's a military strategist—real or fancied—he probably will find himself second-guessing Custer.

The terrain today has changed but little from what it was in June, 1876. The battlefield is marked by a granite memorial and headstones showing where the soldiers fell.

A modern free-of-charge museum contains dioramas and artifacts and is open daily, mid-June through August, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. The remainder of the year from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the summer months, short historical talks are given in an observation room overlooking the battlefield. National Park Service personnel is on hand to answer questions.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Big Hole Battlefield National Monument in western Montana stands as a tribute both to the U.S. soldiers who gave their lives there and to the Indians they fought—Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce.

The battlefield is located 12 miles west of Wisdom on Montana Highway 43 and 21 miles southeast of U.S. 93. The original rifle pits, a museum, the soldiers' memorial monument and the Chief Joseph Memorial tell the story of the fighting.

This battle was a tragic episode in the struggle to confine the Indians to reservations. The Nez

Perce, attempting to flee peacefully from present-day Idaho to the Canadian border, were attacked at dawn August 9, 1877 by U.S. troops. In the melee, women and children as well as warriors were killed.

Although taken by surprise, the Nez Perce warriors rallied and in a full day of fighting, forced the soldiers to fall back. As darkness fell, most of the Indians disappeared. A few remained to harass the soldiers until the non-combatants were safely away from the area.

Twenty-nine soldiers were killed and 40 wounded. Two of these died. Eighty-nine Indians were found slain and more than 30 were women and children.

After withdrawing from the Big Hole, the Nez Perce traveled east and north, constantly pursued by U.S. Army forces. Their retreat was the more remarkable because they were burdened with women and children and had a number of wounded in their party.

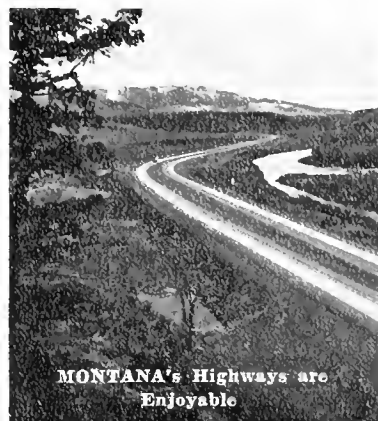
In Yellowstone National Park they captured two white women who were with tourist parties there. Despite their bitter feelings toward the white man, they released the women unharmed.

The Nez Perce Indians nearly reached their goal. The famous retreat ended within sight of Canada when troops finally caught the Nez Perce at the Bear's Paw Battlefield near Chinook. After a six-day siege, Chief Joseph surrendered.

"From where the sun now stands", he said, "I will fight no more forever."



Montana's Major Highways



U.S. 2, known as the Hi-Line, is a through route running east and west across northern Montana. This route cuts through "Big Sky" country where thousands of acres of rolling plains are broken only by an occasional, picturesque butte. Oil fields, Indian reservations and wheat lands lie east of the Continental Divide. Approaching the crest of the Rockies, the highway skirts Glacier National Park and crosses Marias Pass at 5,216 feet, the lowest crossing of the Divide in Montana. It continues west to Christmas tree land in northwestern Montana.

U.S. 10, "main street of Montana," is the state's most-traveled highway. It runs east and west through the central and south-central parts of the state. Following the Yellowstone River route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the eastern third features badlands, oil wells and cattle range. The Highway climbs to 6,002 feet at Bozeman Pass and through Three Forks near the Missouri River headwaters. It continues west past Lewis and Clark Caverns to the famous copper mining center of Butte, and follows the Clark Fork River into the heart of western Montana. Alternate U.S. 10 is a scenic drive between Anaconda and Drummond. West of Missoula, U.S. 10-Alternate branches northwest through Flathead Indian country. From Wibaux to Billings this highway will become known as Interstate 94, and from Billings to the Idaho Border, will bear the designation of Interstate 90.

U.S. 12 enters Montana near Baker and passes through scenic badlands to Miles City where it joins U.S. 10 along the Yellowstone River to Forsyth. It veers northwest to Roundup and passes through antelope range country, runs near Canyon Ferry Reservoir, enters the capital at Helena and crosses the Divide at MacDonald Pass. It coincides with U.S. 10 from Garrison to Missoula.

U.S. 87's outstanding feature is the Custer Battlefield National Monument. From Crow Indian country in the south, this route runs north through fine ranch lands and passes historic Fort Benton on the Missouri River. At Great Falls it connects with the Missouri River Drive to Giant Springs, waterfalls and hydroelectric dams. This is the extension of Interstate 90 from Billings to the Wyoming line.

U.S. 89 provides an easy, water-level route into Montana from Yellowstone National Park. It runs north through farming country, climbs 8,000-foot Kings Hill, enters Montana's largest city, Great Falls, and continues on to Canada through wheat lands and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. It borders eastern Glacier National Park.

U.S. 91 crosses gentle Monida Pass to enter Montana atop the Continental Divide. A north-south highway through the western third of Montana, it traverses the Beaverhead Valley near historic Bannack, first territorial capital. It crosses the Continental Divide twice more — at Deer Lodge Pass and Elk Park Pass — and follows

scenic canyons between Butte and Great Falls. The Gates of the Mountains, north of Helena, on the Missouri River, are reached from this route. This highway will eventually become Interstate 15, the north-south route.

U.S. 93 enters Montana at Lost Trail Pass on the Continental Divide. To the east lies the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument. From the historic Bitterroot Valley where Montana first was settled, U.S. 93 leads to the National Bison Range and Flathead Indian Reservation. The Mission Mountains — "Alps of America" — magnificent Flathead Lake and Whitefish Lake are on this route.

U.S. 191 from West Yellowstone to Bozeman is a scenic drive through the canyon of the Gallatin River.

U.S. 212 is a direct route into Montana from South Dakota. It traverses southeastern Montana's famed ranching country to Billings. It turns south at Laurel and passes through a fertile valley to Red Lodge, then climbs over the 11,000-foot Beartooth Mountain on the Beartooth Highway to Yellowstone National Park.

U.S. 287 covers a good portion of Montana Vacationland from West Yellowstone past Quake Lake, through Ennis, Three Forks, Helena, Wolf Creek, Augusta to Choteau . . . providing a quick, scenic and historic route between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks.

U.S. 310 is a short route from Wyoming into south-central Montana.



A MONTANA Dude Ranch Resort on Flathead Lake offers boating, water skiing, fishing, swimming in addition to trail trips, barbecues and rustic living.

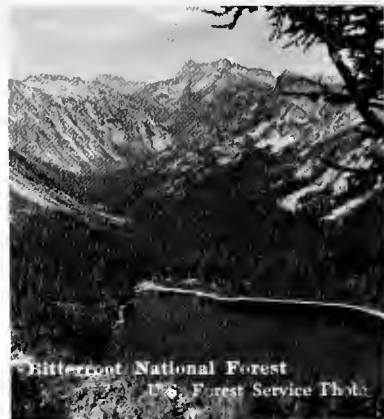
Ken Roehen Photo



*Visitors view the birthplace of the Missouri River at Three Forks, MONTANA.
The Gallatin, the Madison, and the Jefferson Rivers merge here to form the Mighty Missouri.*

Ernst Peterson Photo

Montana's National Forests America's Playgrounds



There are 11 National Forests in Montana offering 16,635,000 acres of public lands for outdoor recreation; hunt, fish, camp, picnic, hike, snow-shoe, swim, boat, ski, photograph wildlife, enjoy flowers and scenic vistas, climb granite peaks, take scenic drives, ride horseback, study nature, or just enjoy the quietness of the back country. A Montana Vacation is a Vacation in the Outdoors.

National Forest Recreation map-folders, campground directory, ski guide, wilderness-primitive area guide, and other information about recreation in Montana's National Forests is available at these National Forest headquarters:

- *Beaverhead National Forest*
Skihi St. and Highway No. 41
Dillon, Montana
- *Bitterroot National Forest*
316 North Third Street
Hamilton, Montana
- *Custer National Forest*
1015 Broadwater
Billings, Montana
- *Deerlodge National Forest*
107 East Granite
Butte, Montana
- *Flathead National Forest*
290 North Main
Kalispell, Montana
- *Kaniksu National Forest*
P. O. Box 671
Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Gallatin National Forest*
Federal Building
Bozeman, Montana
- *Helena National Forest*
615 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

- *Kootenai National Forest*
416 Mineral Avenue
Libby, Montana
- *Lewis & Clark National Forest*
Federal Building
Great Falls, Montana
- *Lolo National Forest*
1300 Benton Avenue
Missoula, Montana

Wilderness and Primitive Areas in Montana's National Forests:

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness	94,272 acres
Mission Mountains Primitive Area	75,000 acres
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (this area extends into Idaho)	251,930 acres
Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness	157,803 acres
Spanish Peak Primitive Area	50,000 acres
Absaroka Primitive Area	64,000 acres
Beartooth Primitive Area	230,000 acres
Gates of the Mountains Wilderness	28,562 acres
Bob Marshall Wilderness	950,000 acres

Mechanized transportation is not permitted in these roadless, back-country Wilderness and Primitive areas. Travel is limited to hiking and horseback riding. Licensed Montana outfitters and guides are available for travel, hunting, camping, and fishing in these areas.

Headquarters for the National Forests in Montana is:

- U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana
Telephone 549-6511

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST 2,130,775 acres.

Headquarters — Dillon, Montana. Ranger Stations at Ennis, Jackson, Lima, Madison, Dillon, Sheridan, Wisdom, Wise River. Access highways — U.S. 91; Montana 41, 43, 287. Special Features—Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness; Big Hole Battlefield National Monument; Sacajawea Memorial Area; first capital of Montana Territory at Bannack; Tobacco Root, Madison, Pioneer, Gravelly, Snowcrest, and Anaconda ranges; Gravelly Self-Guided Range Tour; Birch Creek-French Creek Multiple Use Self Guided Tour; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead, and Big Hole Rivers; alpine lakes. Recreation Resources—Fishing; deer, elk, moose, antelope, and bear hunting; hot springs, scenic drives; skiing; Rainy Mountain; wilderness trips.

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST 1,113,813 acres.

Headquarters — Hamilton, Montana. Ranger Stations at Darby, Sula, Hamilton, Stevensville, and West Fork. Access highways — U.S. 93; Montana 38. Special Features—Bitterroot Mountains; scores of mountain lakes and hot springs; Skalkaho Falls; ancient Indian picture-writing; St. Mary's Mission and Fort Owen; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, largest in the United States; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. Recreation Resources—Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for elk, deer, bear, and Rocky Mountain goats; skiing, Lost Trail Pass; riding trails.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST **1,097,769 acres.**

Headquarters—Billings, Montana. Ranger Stations at Ashland, Fort Howe, Red Lodge, Myers Creek. Access highways—U.S. 212, 310; Montana 7. Special features—Spectacular Beartooth Highway, snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus; Granite Peak, 12,799 feet, highest point in Montana; hundreds of lakes; Woodbine Falls, 900 feet; glaciers and ice caverns; Grasshopper Glacier; rich fossil beds; Indian picture-writing and burial grounds; Beartooth Wilderness. Recreation Resources—Trout fishing, big game hunting; skiing, Red Lodge Ski Area.

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST **1,134,504 acres.**

Headquarters—Butte, Montana. Ranger Stations at Butte, Deer Lodge, Whitehall, Boulder, Philipsburg. Access highways—U.S. 10, 10-A, 91; Montana 38. Special Features—Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness; Tobacco Root Mountains; Mt. Powell and Flint Creek Range; numerous alpine lakes. Recreation Resources—fishing; big game hunting, including bear, deer, elk, and special moose seasons; riding trails, wilderness trips; ghost towns; skiing, Wraith Hill (Cable Mountain).

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST **2,336,400 acres.**

Headquarters—Kalispell, Montana. Ranger Stations at Condon, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Big Fork, Whitefish. Access highways—U.S. 2, 93; Montana 35 and 40. Special Features—Spectacular geological formations including massive Chinese Wall and jagged Mission Mountains; hanging valleys; glaciers and scores of glacial lakes; Mission Mountains Primitive Center; Bob Marshall Wilderness; Hungry Horse Dam. Recreation Resources—Fishing, hunting, big game includes elk, deer, moose, bear, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goats; picnicking, boating, camping, canoeing, hiking, riding; scenic drives; skiing, Big Mountain.

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST **1,700,160 acres.**

Headquarters—Bozeman, Montana. Ranger Stations at Bozeman, Gal-

latin Gateway, Gardiner, Livingston, West Yellowstone. Access Highways—U.S. 10, 89, 191, 212, and 287. Special features—Great Gallatin Valley; Crazy Mountains; canyons, snow-clad peaks; eleven outstanding waterfalls; more than 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams; Spanish Peaks and Absaroka Primitive Area. Recreation Resources—fishing; big game hunting including bear, moose, elk, deer; trail-riding and wilderness trips; scenic drives; skiing, Bridger Bowl.

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST **966,654 acres.**

Headquarters—Helena, Montana. Ranger Stations at Helena, Lincoln, Townsend. Access highways—U.S. 12, 91; Montana 20. Special Features—Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn Mountain Ranges; Gates of the Mountains, on the Missouri River; old Fort Logan original blockhouse; ghost towns including Diamond City, Marysville, Crow Creek Falls; Gates of the Mountains Wilderness. Recreation Resources—scenic drives; riding trails; wilderness trips; elk and deer hunting; fishing; skiing, Grass Mountain.



KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST **447,147 acres in Montana.**

Headquarters—Sandpoint, Idaho. Montana Ranger Stations at Noxon, Trout Creek. Access highways—U.S. 10, 10-A. Special Features—Cabinet Mountains Wilderness; rugged mountain ranges; numerous highland lakes and streams; a hundred miles of Clark Fork River Valley. Recreation Resources—Mountain lake, stream, and river fishing; big game hunting for bear,

elk, black and white tail deer; skiing; primitive area trail trips.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST **1,769,618 acres.**

Headquarters—Libby, Montana. Ranger Stations at Troy, Libby, Yaak, Warland, Eureka, Fortine, and Fisher River. Access highways—U.S. 2, 93; Montana 37, 202. Special Features—Cabinet Mountains Wilderness; scenic areas; Whitefish Range; Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, and Fisher River. Recreation Resources—Scenic drives; riding trails; big game hunting including black bear and deer; fishing; skiing, Turner Mountain.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST **1,862,018 acres.**

Headquarters—Great Falls, Montana. Ranger Stations at Stanford, Lewistown, Belt Creek, Harlowton, Augusta, Choteau, White Sulphur Springs. Access highways—U.S. 87, 89, 12; Montana 21. Special Features—Bob Marshall Wilderness. Chinese Wall and Continental Divide; scenic limestone canyons; Little Belt Mountains. Recreation Resources—Big game hunting for deer, elk, grizzly, and black bear, and antelope; fishing; wilderness trips; riding trails; scenic drives; skiing, Kings Hill.

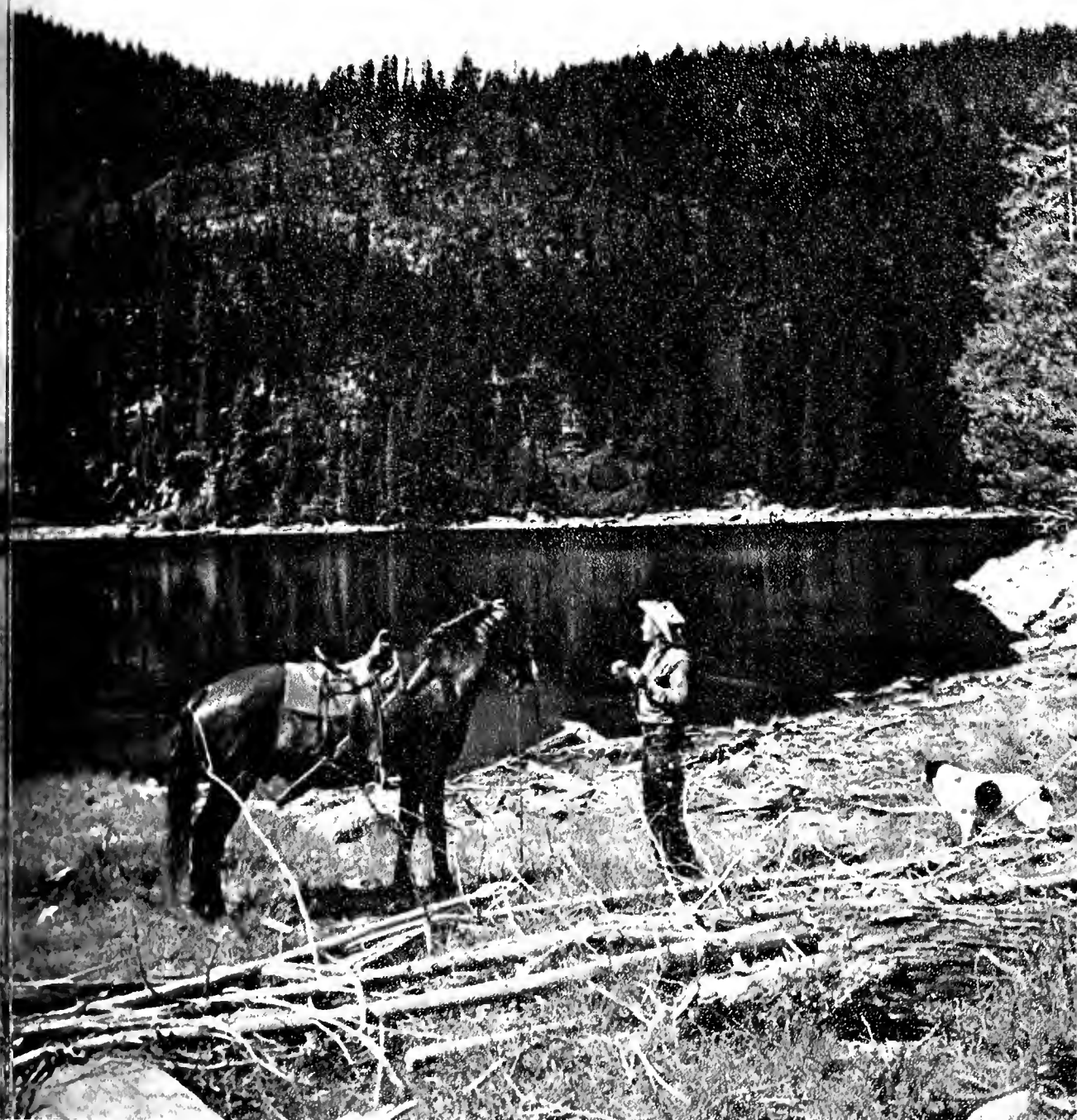
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST **2,076,641 acres.**

Headquarters—Missoula, Montana. Ranger Stations at Clinton, Frenchtown, Plains, Lolo, Missoula, St. Regis, Superior, Thompson Falls, Seeley Lake. Access highways—U.S. 10, 10-A, 93, 12; Montana 20. Special Features—Seeley Lake chain; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; Rattlesnake, Bitterroot, and Swan Ranges; Continental Divide; Lewis and Clark Trail. Recreation Resources—Foot and mountain saddle trails; stream and lake fishing; hunting for native grouse, Chinese pheasant, elk, deer, and bear; wilderness pack trips; scenic drives. Skiing, Snow Bowl and Baldy.

• For more information about features, facilities, campgrounds, and scenic drives in Montana's national forests, write the U.S. Forest Service Regional Office, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana.



MONTANA's seven Indian Reservations offer colorful celebrations during the summer months. Be sure to bring your camera for memorable 'shots' such as this one.



*MONTANA's high, serene back country offers a man a chance to 'get away from it all'.
Pack excursions explore seldom-seen areas.*

Fun is All Around You in Montana ... the BIG SKY Country



CAMPING

Whether you plan overnight camp-outs just off interstate highways, or a more adventurous stay in out-of-the-way state or national forests, Montana has a lot to offer. Over 400 camping areas along main routes of travel are ready to rest hurried travelers. For you who take camping seriously, the Forest Service maintains areas and facilities off the beaten track. Or perhaps you would like to go deep into primitive country where travel is limited to horses or foot trails and where you'll have miles of green timber and cool streams all to yourself. Montana offers this, too. In addition to 11 national forests, Montana has 7 state forests.

Mountain weather is unpredictable, so you should be prepared for almost anything. Even though days may be sunny and warm, nights get crisp at high altitudes. Have plenty of warm clothing and bedding.

Be careful while camping, too; you may be a good many miles from the nearest doctor. Keep a good flashlight on hand so you can move about safely in the darkness. Be careful, too, with your campfires and make certain they're really out before you leave them.

ROCK HUNTERS' PARADISE

"Thar's gold in them thar hills," still rings true in Montana today as it did a hundred years ago. Of course, those gold nuggets are harder to find, but there are many specimens as precious to

the ardent rock hound as gold.

Montana earned its nickname of "The Treasure State" with its vast natural resources, not the least of which are the precious, semi-precious and unusual stones that make a rock hunter's paradise.

Montana has produced more gem sapphires than any other state, with important commercial deposits in three areas, including the cornflower blue sapphires of Yogo Gulch, site of the famed mines which produced more than \$10 million worth of the beautiful stones. Green, yellow, red and aquamarine sapphires are also found in the state. Rubies, garnets and agates are other semi-precious stones which occur quite widely. There are many others of less value, but just as important to rock hounds who want great variety and unusual features in their prized collection.

Montana Moss Agates, as semi-precious, but highly prized and interesting stones, are found extensively in the State.

There are many excellent displays of Montana stones in museums, educational institutions and private displays open to the public.

If you would like more information, write for rockhound information, Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

GOLFING

Every major Montana city and many of the small towns have excellent golf courses which test

the skill of the most avid golfing enthusiast. On the state's uncrowded courses, having to wait to tee off is unusual. Montana cities are not yet so populated that golfers need to make reservations days ahead to assure a starting time. In fact, a reservation of any kind is seldom needed.

Treasure State golf course sites are as varied as Montana's spacious countryside. They are carved out of dense timber, from which an occasional deer and lots of chipmunks will emerge. They border beautiful lakes or big rivers with breathtaking mountain views. Even big expanses of green fairways can be found bordered by sagebrush where rough is really rough!

BOATING

Montana, with its deep, clear lakes and its big rivers, was among the first states to feel the impact of America's enthusiasm for boats. Boaters find beautiful scenery and fine fishing in most waters.

The rivers vary. Those in the lower tributaries are docile but certain waters in the mountain regions will test the skill of the most accomplished boatsman. Float trips are popular and produce excellent catches of trout. The wise boatsman, however, will inquire locally what lies ahead before setting out on his downstream journey.

Along with its 31 major rivers, Montana has more than 1,500 lakes to beckon the inland sailor. Flathead Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the west

and is ranked by boaters as among the most outstanding in the nation. Nestled amid high mountains only a few miles away is Whitefish Lake, also one of the leading boat attractions in the country.

Other lakes range in size from a few snow-fed acres to mile-long expanses of deep blue encircled by vast forests. Truly, here is where a family can "get away from it all".

Montana's uncrowded rivers and lakes are ideal for water skiers who find adequate room in which to become proficient at the sport.

Speed boat enthusiasts see fine hydroplane racing in many of Montana's lake regions. The races are always an occasion for another fun-filled weekend in Montana, the spacious BIG SKY country.

For Montana boating laws, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

SKI THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

Discover the sun and powder in Montana's lofty Rockies during the long season on thrilling 'above-the-clouds' slopes. For skiers who are looking for new slopes to conquer, uncrowded runs and excellent snow conditions from early fall to late spring, Montana is the place. Ski slopes range from 3000 to 9400 feet.

The novice, as well as the expert, will find adventure in Montana skiing. Challenging slopes, long exhilarating runs, vast open snow-fields, miles of excellent powder snow with snow depths over 100 inches, and panoramic views of the rugged Rocky Mountains at every turn, plus that famous "western hospitality" await you at Montana Ski resorts.

Most areas feature facilities including lodge, dormitory or nearby motel accommodations, restaurants, snack bars, lounges and warming huts, and several have night skiing facilities.

Well-maintained paved highways are open the year around to all major Montana cities adjacent to ski areas, and these cities are also serviced by air, bus and rail transportation.

Write for a guide to Montana's ski areas, Advertising Department,

Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' PARADISE

The Treasure State offers tremendous variety to the photographer, be you an occasional snap shooter, a serious amateur, or a professional. The opportunities for spectacular pictures include mountains, lakes, wildlife, badlands, and beneath the ground in caves and mines.

The latter will require flash equipment with the larger type bulbs. Lewis and Clark Caverns have several large areas or rooms which absorb light. Better open the camera one stop more than indicated for pictures here.

Roundness and depth can be added to pictures of Montana landscapes by shooting late in the



day when the sun provides a grazing light.

Many areas of Montana are heavily timbered and often are rendered rather dark in photographs. The use of yellow filter helps to lighten these areas, darkens the sky, and penetrates haze for those shots of snow-crowned peaks fifty miles away.

Wildlife photography can be very rewarding, particularly in the National Parks in Montana. Moose, elk, bear, deer, buffalo and many smaller creatures abound here. They are wild, however tame they may appear, so without a long lens, shoot from a safe distance or from the car.

When shooting pictures on Montana lakes, glaciers or of the sun-bleached buttes at Makoshika State Park, remember to compen-

sate for the extra light they reflect. Early morning and late afternoon are the best time to capture these weird formations on film.

There are vantage points in both Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as other areas, appropriate for taking pictures of outstanding views. Frequently these areas are well signed and you are encouraged to take pictures.

Montana is the "Big Sky" country and reflects lots of blue light. Use a skylight filter and remember to insert a dash of yellow or red in the clothing when taking pictures of the family.

Film, photo supplies and processing are available throughout Montana. Inquire locally and many times you can have your finished slides and prints to take home with you or sent on ahead.

Be sure to bring your camera along on Your Vacation in Montana, the BIG SKY Country.

RODEOS

"Powder River! Let 'er buck!!" is a favorite expression in this part of the country when a high bucking, hard kickin' bronc makes his first jump out of the chute. Known by various titles - Roundups, Stampedes, Frontier Days, etc. - Rodeo is the most native of American sports, and was born of the cattle business in the old West. In the early days, it was a means for the range cowboy to let off steam and bet his meager wages. Today it is a highly regulated and exacting contest and has grown to be one of the biggest spectator sports in the nation. Rodeo season begins in Montana in early spring and continues through late fall with a performance somewhere in the state almost every weekend during this period.

LUGE it's NEW

Luge, the newest Olympic sport, comes to Montana! The first U.S. luge run was built at Lolo Hot Springs, 36 miles southwest of Missoula, and is sanctioned for Olympic competition. A Luge (rhymes with rouge) is a one or two-man sled operating on a miniature bobsled course. Steered entirely by the body, the sled can reach a speed of 90 mph. Other luge runs are planned.



*Spring, Summer, Fall or Winter . . . MONTANA is your Four-Season Vacationland.
How about trying your luck on Opening Day?*



MONTANA's slopes provide skiing thrills from November to late spring. Well developed areas and paved highways to nearby cities assure you a pleasant SKI MONTANA experience.

Photo courtesy Great Northern Railway

Montana's History

You'll Recapture It Wherever You Travel



"You have to push a lot of ground behind you to get places in this state," reads one of Montana's rustic highway markers on Montana's eastern boundary. Montana has many miles of wide open spaces, towering mountains and luxuriant valleys where its dramatic history unfolds on these historical highway markers. Here is an opportunity to let imagination run rampant and relive the days so ably related.

The story of the settlement of Montana begins about 10,000 years ago, when the first small bands of wandering hunters appeared along the eastern flanks of the Rockies. From the beginning until the present, the story is told through the fragile clues discovered by archeologists in camps, caves, graves, hunters' kills and the sites of ceremonies.

First white man in what is Montana's present boundaries was probably Chevalier de la Verendrye, an adventurous Frenchman who came down from Canada in search of the Columbia River. He probably entered the extreme southeastern corner of Montana, and on New Year's Day, 1743, sighted snowcapped mountains to the west. They glistened in the sunlight and Verendrye exclaimed, "This is truly the Land of the Shining Mountains." But the Chevalier turned back without reaching those mountains and no more white men came until the Lewis and Clark Expedition sixty-two years later.

Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark were chosen

as joint commanders of the party which became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition and they reached Montana's eastern border at the junction of the Missouri River and Yellowstone River, April 25, 1805. Montana was the only place where the captains conducted side expeditions. It was on the return trip from the Pacific that the party divided and extended its explorations to include the Marias River country and the valley of the Yellowstone.

American fur traders followed the two captains during the period from 1807 to 1843. These mountain men finally trapped out the streams and as travel increased over the Oregon Trail, became guides and hunters for the wagon trains. This left Montana to the Indians and buffalo until about the middle of the century.

In July, 1862, John White made Montana's first pay discovery on Grasshopper Creek and the camp of Bannack came into existence. Montana became a Territory on May 26, 1864, with Bannack as its capital. In 1863, Bill Fairweather and five partners struck it rich in Alder Gulch and by 1865, Bannack was forced to yield the capital to the new 'boom town' Virginia City. Finally, it was the four Georgians who struck it big on "Last Chance Gulch", present main street of Helena, and the population moved again.

By the 1880's, when the bison herds were exterminated, the Indians had been confined to reservations and forced to adopt white-man customs. However, Montana's

open ranges and unspoiled wilderness areas recreate for the visitor the land of the Indian in the days of his independence.

Many of the historical highway markers point out scenes famous in Indian history, often still untouched by civilization. On the seven Indian reservations, visitors can watch native dances and games at the annual summer celebrations that have largely replaced Sun Dances as the high spots of the social year.

The visitor will be lured by the Indian battlegrounds, such as the Bear's Paw south of Chinook where the great warrior Chief Joseph surrendered, and the old installations at Fort Benton and Fort Owen, plus the stirring impact of religion on the brawling frontier depicted by St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville and St. Ignatius Mission.

A booklet of the Montana Historical Markers is available upon request from the Advertising Department, Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

The cattle boom began in the 80's when longhorn cattle surged up the trail from Texas, and cattle from western Montana were brought over the mountains to fill the old buffalo range. Then in 1910 there was a new rush to Montana — this time for free land under the Homestead Act. And thus came the dawn of a new era to Montana.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

Under development now is a program to memorialize the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition of

1804-06... the overland trek which opened the way for settlement of the West. 11 states, including Montana, comprising the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, propose to mark the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition Route with all its historic significance from the conflux of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Approximately 1,940 miles of the route lie in Montana... for the Expedition explored more of what is now the State of Montana than of any other state along the route. Consequently, Montana has the most trail routes, campsites, and other sites of historic significance related to the Expedition.

Soon you will be able to trace the route of the explorers of the West, and enjoy all the historic, recreational and educational resources along the famed trail.

PICTOGRAPHS

Indian Pictographs... drawings on rock and cave walls dating back 1,000 years... are visible in several parts of the state in at least 150 pictograph sites. The largest is reported to be located on the east side of Canyon Ferry Reservoir east of Helena, with the next largest located near Rollins on Flathead Lake... a site accessible only by boat... with still another being at the Indian Caves Park east of Billings.

GHOST TOWNS

How about turning back the clock and prowling around a genuine Montana Ghost Town? Both romantically and historically, these ghost mining camps rate high on Montana's list of attractions. There is a certain air of mystery and adventure in seeking out and exploring these once-thriving towns which poured billions of dollars into the nation's coffers.

Many of the camps are now just a few decayed scraps of wood, weed-topped, amid a few odd pieces of crude mining equipment. But, surprisingly enough, some appear almost ready-to-live-in towns from which people just walked away.

Elkhorn, just south of Boulder, off U.S. 91, still has a lot to see. Elkhorn started in 1872 and sent

out \$32 million in gold and silver. The townsite is more than a mile high, and its saloons still show the bullet holes from 75-year-old arguments. Nearby Elkhorn Peak, with its glistening white marble cliffs, stretches 9500 feet up into the air.

One of the best of all ghost towns in Montana is Granite near Philipsburg on U.S. Highway 10-A. This was the richest silver mine on earth and it might never have been discovered if a telegram from the east hadn't been delayed. The mine's backers thought their venture hopeless and ordered an end to operations, but the last blast on



the last shift uncovered a bonanza which yielded \$40,000,000.

There are 90 odd ghost mining camps waiting to be explored in Montana, so for a thrilling treat, plan an adventure in ghost towns, relive the Gold Rush days.

Write for a list of Montana Ghost Towns, Advertising Department, Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

In recent years collectors of authentic western Americana have discovered that Montana is a treasure trove of Indian clothing, artifacts and unique native arts and crafts.

Many of these have not been widely publicized so the traveler needs to seek them out by making local inquiry, area by area. All seven of the Indian reservations have market centers but the visitor should not expect to find them advertised in neon lights. A short

cut to locating them is to check at the agency town or U.S. Indian Service headquarters.

The traveler should inquire, too, about individual Indians who take custom orders on beautifully beaded, naturally tanned buckskin clothing, often incorporating aboriginal, or at least, pre-whiteman designs and techniques.

Talented Montana artists, both Indian and white, now are producing a fascinating array of art objects ranging from small inexpensive sketches, etchings, drawings, pastels and wood and stone sculptures to major wall canvases, bronzes and murals. Most are created from native materials.

Exquisite jewelry utilizing Montana gold, sapphires and rubies, bone, odd stones and every kind of hoof, claw and horn of the region's wildlife is available in many localities. Exceptionally fine pottery is another treasure of the Treasure State. Montana has an abundance of clays with remarkable glazes resulting from rare mineralogy.

The State Historical Museum at Helena and most local museums invite local inquiry.

Montana's official state song "MONTANA", with music by Joseph E. Howard and lyrics by Charles C. Cohan, is available from Shodair Crippled Children's Hospital, 840 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601.

**When you travel in Montana
you are invited to visit the
State 6-Unit University
System:**

- *Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana*
- *University of Montana
Missoula, Montana*
- *Western Montana College
Dillon, Montana*
- *Eastern Montana College
Billings, Montana*
- *Northern Montana College
Havre, Montana*
- *Montana College of Mineral
Science and Technology
Butte, Montana*



Montana Wildlife
Robert Jackson Photo